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It cannot be charged against General

Coburn that he is a carpet-bagger.

It is a ticket that every man who has

the best interests of the city at heart can conscientiously support.

The white man who shoots down an

inoffensive negro in the South no longer commands respect. He merely "asserts Caucasian supremacy."

HONORS are piling thick upon Prof.

John L. Sullivan. He "mentioned" himself for Congress, and is now being mentioned by his friends as a candidate for Common Council in Boston. How Indianapolis Democrats will envy Boston when they hear of this!

The appointment of Major Warner, of

Missouri, as Commissioner of Pensions ought to be satisfactory to all classes. He possesses business and legal qualifications of a high order, and as an old soldier and ex-commander of the G. A. R. he can be depended on to deal fairly with the boys.

The Springfield Republican expresses

sadness to the verge of tears at "the present condition of the Republican party." This is engaging frankness. If their inmost feelings were displayed it would probably be found that the present robust condition of the Republican party inspires Mr. Bowles and the whole mugwump tribe with a desire to weep "right out loud."

OHIO Democrats who tried to get up

an anti-Republican negro convention in that State are suffering from disappointment. The assembly was to be held in Toledo, but as the colored men neglected to put in an appearance, it naturally failed to come off. The Ohio negroes remembered the unhappy case of Turner and his "national" convention in Indianapolis last year, and could not be persuaded to make themselves ridiculous.

The great London strike is practically

ended, to the infinite relief, no doubt, not only of those immediately interested, but of the entire population of that city. It is worth while to remember that with the increase of wages which the dock men struck for, and, happily, are to receive, they will still get less than one-half the wages paid New York longshoremen for the same class of work. It looks as if protection does protect.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FELLOWS, ex-

President Cleveland's personal friend, and endorsed by him as a Christian gentleman, is distinguishing himself just now by an evident disinclination to prosecute the Flack case in a way to cause inconvenience, to Flack. Perhaps it is Fellow's Christianity that produces this tender sympathy with a man charged with crime, especially when the man is a brother Democrat, or, perhaps, it is a sort of Fellow's feeling.

ALL the Old Seminary boys ought to

vote for General Coburn. He was one of them when they used to play "shiny" and town-ball on what is now University square. Old Whigs ought to vote for him, for he was on the electoral ticket when General Scott ran for President, in 1852. Old soldiers ought to vote for him, for he resigned a judgeship to enter the army, and as colonel of the Thirty-third Indiana made a fine military record. Old citizens ought to vote for him, for he was born here when Indianapolis had only about seven hundred population, and has lived here ever since. Old Republicans ought to vote for him, for he was in at the birth of the party. And yet in spirit, aggressiveness and enterprise he is still as young as the youngest.

The Atlanta Constitution thinks it is

"a significant fact that Republican papers are making more fuss over the negro outrages in the South than they did over the whipping of white people in Indiana." Of course it is significant. It signifies that the Republican press knows that the perpetrators of the Indiana outrages will be punished by due process of law, while the murderers of the South are allowed to go their way not only without fear of legal penalty, but with the moral support of the majority of their white associates. Naturally it would suit the Southern chivalry much better if no "fuss" was made anywhere about their little slaughtering episodes.

MISS MARY ALEXANDER, a young

woman of Philadelphia, is reported to have the best record ever made by a man or woman in the examination before the Civil-service Commission for certification in the executive departments in Washington for appointment. Her percentage is 94 out of a possible 100. This percentage will not help Miss Alexander when she is assigned to posi-

tion and comes to draw her salary. If she happens to be given what was known as an \$1,800 desk when a man filled it, she will receive \$1,400; if a \$1,400 or \$1,200 desk, she will get \$1,200 or \$1,000. This unjust discrimination, which was in vogue under the old spoils system, still operates under the civil-service law, which is supposed to mean equal rights to all government employes. Reformer Roosevelt cannot occupy himself better than to regulate this little inequality.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.

The Republican convention Saturday night was as good a vindication of popular suffrage and convention methods as could be desired. In fact, there could not be better. It was thoroughly representative in character, earnest and enthusiastic, without being noisy or disorderly, business-like in its proceedings, and plainly sincere and honest in its motives. Such conventions are a complete answer to all suggestions as to the failure of popular suffrage methods in city government, and show that the people in their aggregate capacity are still able to get at desired results.

Mr. Fairbanks's address on assuming the position of chairman was in excellent form, and sounded a good key-note for the convention. He gave proper emphasis to the importance of good city government, and to the duty of all good citizens in this regard. Without any reference to national politics—in fact, with a conspicuous omission of such reference—he made the importance of the issues and interests involved in the coming election so apparent as to meet with a hearty response from the convention. The main question could not be better stated than it was by Mr. Fairbanks. When he said: "It is purely and solely a question whether the honest, conservative, law-abiding elements shall prevail, or whether a premium shall be placed on law-breaking." That is the case in a nutshell, and the convention showed, by its hearty approval of the statement, that it was in full accord with the speaker. Other sentences in the chairman's speech met with an equally hearty response, notably when he urged the convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor "whose name should be a guaranty of fidelity to the city's highest and best interests, and a sharp protest against Coism." This was the spirit of the convention, as shown in the subsequent proceedings, and in the platform and nominations. No convention could have done its work better, or done a better work.

The platform is a model both in substance and form. It covers every point of interest in the municipal campaign, and makes on each one a clear and strong expression in the fewest possible words. Without any preamble, and with a conspicuous avoidance of phrase-making, each sentence is a separate declaration, and every declaration goes to the gist of the subject-matter referred to. As a declaration of principles in municipal government it should command the approval of the most progressive as well as the most conservative citizen. If the best interests of the city can be formulated in better phrase, or in more honest and unequivocal language than they are in these few sentences, we should like to see it done.

The declaration in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the laws means that the liquor law must be enforced as well as others, and that the city must control the saloons—not the saloons the city. Opposition to the granting of franchises of any kind to any person or corporation without a full and just equivalent to the city, is declared in terms that command universal approval. The declaration in favor of a board of public works to be appointed by the Mayor is in harmony with the most advanced views of reform in municipal government. The refunding of the city debt at a lower rate of interest has been the Republican policy in past years, and the demand for its continuance is in the line of good business administration. The declaration in favor of modern improvements in street paving, lighting and car service is in full accord with the spirit of progress. The one favoring such improvements as will guard against the dangers resulting from railroad tracks within the city means safe transit between the North and South sides. The square indorsement of the \$250 saloon-tax, and the protest against any reduction of the same, should command the approval of honest citizens and taxpayers of all parties. No party in any city election ever took stronger or better ground than that outlined by these declarations.

The nomination of Gen. John Coburn for Mayor is an excellent one. If any better could have been made, no doubt the convention would have found it. The sifting process was carried to a third ballot, and the nomination of Gen. Coburn followed as the intelligent choice of the convention, without any forcing process or indirect methods. Either of the persons placed in nomination would have made a good candidate and a good Mayor, and so will General Coburn. He possesses, in a high degree, the necessary qualifications for the office and the personal characteristics that command confidence and respect. If there is a flaw in his character or record the Journal has never heard of it. He has lived here all his life, sixty odd years, and has never been charged with a dishonest or dishonorable act. He has served the public in various capacities, and has been true to every trust. His military record is one of the best, and as a lawyer, Congressman and judge he has displayed excellent ability and a high order of character. A native of Indianapolis, he has seen it grow from a frontier settlement to its present dimensions. No man is more thoroughly acquainted with the past history or present needs of the city, or has its honor and interests more at heart. He has no connection with any corporation, is free from all entangling alliances, and his influence as Mayor would be all for good government. As a life-long lawyer he understands the necessity of enforcing law, and as a judge he knows how to

administer it. He makes an excellent speech, and can appear well on public occasions. As one of the "Old Guard" Republicans he has the regard of the "silver greys," the Republicans of the Fremont and Lincoln period, and he is still in full sympathy with the boys of to-day and the spirit of progress. Indianapolis could not have a better Mayor than General Coburn. He deserves to be elected, and, if his friends do their duty, he will be.

Mr. George A. Taffe, the nominee for clerk, is widely known and universally esteemed for his many qualities, and possesses good qualifications for the office. An interesting incident in his career, by which he nearly lost his life in saving that of a child, is related in another column. It left him a cripple for life, but won him many friends. His nomination, like that of General Coburn, shows that the convention intended to do the right thing and knew how to go about it.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The resolution of the Board of Trade asking Congress to pass a bill to provide for the issuing of long-time bonds, bearing low-rate interest, for securing the circulation of national banks, anticipates a very serious condition which will arise in the not distant future. This is the probable retirement of all registered bonds now used by national banks as a deposit to secure circulation. When these bonds are retired, as they will be at no distant day if the present debt-paying policy of the government is continued, an essential feature of the national bank system will have been abolished, and, unless some other provision shall have been made for maintaining the bank circulation, it will cease to exist. This is the contingency contemplated by the Board of Trade resolution.

If the national banks are to continue as banks of circulation, some provision must be made for the event above foreshadowed and steadily approaching. Without stopping now to combat the vicious proposition to substitute greenbacks for national bank circulation, we remark that a banking system which has been of such incalculable benefit to the country is deserving of the highest consideration. The national banks saved the finances of the government in the supreme crisis of the war, and they made possible and permanent the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The value of these services can never be overestimated. The bank circulation is the best ever enjoyed by this or any other country, and its continuance is a matter of the utmost importance.

During the last few years, owing to the steady retirement of government bonds and their appreciation in price, there has been a steady contraction in the volume of national bank circulation. Official reports show that the circulation decreased from \$201,849,650, on the 31st of October, 1884, to \$152,366,328 on the 31st of October, 1888, a net decrease of \$139,483,322 in four years. On the 31st of October, 1888, out of a total of 3,151 national banks, there were only 1,180 that held bonds in excess of the minimum. All the rest had reduced their bond deposits and circulation to the minimum. From December, 1879, to October, 1888, the number of national banks increased from 2,032 to 3,151, and their business increased more than 50 per cent, while their circulation decreased from \$323,000,000 to \$151,702,809, or more than 50 per cent. During the last year, with a net increase of ninety in the number of banks, and of \$13,726,300 in capital, there was a net decrease of circulation of \$16,545,740. These facts, and others which might be cited, show a steady and large decrease in the volume of national bank circulation, due, undoubtedly, to the increasing scarcity and high price of registered bonds, and to the fact that under present conditions there is little or no profit in circulation.

The bonds now held and deposited by the banks as security for circulation are chiefly four-and-a-halves and four per cents. Of the former they hold \$66,121,750, and of the latter \$100,413,600. There are also deposited for circulation \$3,468,000 of Pacific six-per-cent. The high market value of these bonds makes them undesirable as a deposit to secure circulation. What is needed is a government bond at a low rate of interest, not exceeding 2-1-2 per cent, to be issued to the banks for the specific purpose of securing national bank circulation, and to be used only for that purpose. Unless something of the kind is done in time to anticipate the final retirement of the four-and-a-halves and fours, the country will have suddenly to confront a situation involving the total abolition of national bank circulation, together with the certain crippling and possible abolition of the entire system.

THE Democratic press excels in the art of infusing pathos into its discussions of social and political economy. As an illustration take the following from the New York World:

The price of coke has gone up 50 cents a ton in the last three weeks. "Why?" Why simply because Mr. H. C. Frick, of western Pennsylvania, one of the coal barons, has bought up so many coke ovens that he now has a monopoly. Mr. Frick owns 12,000 out of the 14,000 coke ovens in operation. The other 2,000 are owned by some twenty small operators who are practically helpless against him. Coke is \$1.30 a ton now. It was \$1 a ton three weeks ago. Will it go higher? That depends on Mr. Frick.

The thought of those twenty small operators writhing helplessly under the heavy hand of monopolist Frick, who compels them to take \$1.50 a ton for their coke where they were only getting \$1, is one to excite the deepest sympathy of the public. Just think how they must suffer!

THERE are seventeen toll-roads in Marion county, aggregating from seventy-five to one hundred miles. Most of these roads lead from some direction into Indianapolis. That they are a nuisance everybody knows, but they are also a positive injury to the city in obstructing trade, deterring farmers from coming here, adding to the cost of products, etc. There ought not to be a mile of toll road in Marion county. In fact, there ought not to be a mile in Indiana. Toll-roads may have been necessary and justifiable in early times, but they have

served their day. They are a relic of primitive times and not in harmony with modern progress or modern ideas. Every toll-road in Marion county should be made free with the least possible delay.

No man ever sprang into prominence more suddenly or rapidly than Mr. Burns, the leader of the London strike. A few weeks ago he was unheard of outside of his immediate circle of friends, or the trade-union to which he belonged. Now his name is familiar as household words throughout English-speaking countries. His management of the strike has been masterly, and it is not surprising that the splendid organizing powers and leadership he has shown should make him widely talked of as a Liberal candidate for Parliament. He has already accomplished great results for the cause of labor in England by making it felt and respected in its organized capacity, and it is possible the future may have other victories in store for him.

THE Des Moines Register, speaking of its local campaign, says whisky is the Democratic watch-word, and adds:

Whisky is a mild insanity with the Democrats. They will never get over it. It has been thought that the young Democrats that grew up would grow out of whisky, but those of sense leave that party and become Republicans, while the Democrats are cured with Republican renegades, who go to them, and as soon as they get there begin to yell whisky.

This might have been written of the Indianapolis Democracy. With saloon-keepers as their most popular candidates for City Council, and an understanding with each nominee that he shall assist in repealing the saloon tax, whisky may properly be considered the end and object of their political being.

THE Louisville Times says: "If there is no race war in the South it will not be the fault of that conference of reverend bucks now in session at Indianapolis." It is unnecessary to say the Times is a Democratic paper. That is the Democratic way of inferentially justifying the recent outrages in the South. Sneering at the indignant protest of the colored people and their appeal for protection is no answer to the fact that they have been brutally treated. The spirit of the extract quoted is the spirit that would provoke a race war in the South.

ALL American visitors to the Paris Exposition concur in saying that the United States exhibit is lamentably deficient. Mr. Yerkes, president of the Chicago Street-railroad Company, says: "I am sorry to say that the United States exhibit is not at all what it should be, and gives the people who go there a poor idea of the resources of this country, generally." Hon. Chauncey M. Depew says: "Mexico has a building which cost \$750,000 filled with her exhibits. The Argentine republic has a fine exhibition, as have all the other South American republics. Asiatic and European countries are phenomenally rich in the presentation of their industrial and manufacturing resources. The exhibition of the United States could be beaten by an ordinary American institute fair. All the world has gone to Paris to be astonished and delighted with the exhibition of every country and amazed at the poverty of ours." The poverty of our exhibition at Paris furnishes a strong reason why we should have a world's fair in 1892 that will eclipse all its predecessors.

THE gifted author of "The Light of Asia," Sir Edwin Arnold, seems to be charmed with the President and American simplicity in White House ceremonies. In his chat with General Harrison, the other day, he expressed regret that the political destinies of England and America had been forever separated by the events of a century. To this the President aptly replied that "if the political connection had subsisted until these days, England would now be the colony and America the seat of power." The point was well made and left no doubt in the mind of Sir Edwin that he was talking to an American full of patriotism.

By way of giving people of the interior some idea of the dreadful devastation caused by the recent storm, Eastern papers are embellishing their pages with pictures representing the wrecked houses, walks and bath-houses along the Atlantic coast. These works of art are very thrilling, but to the Western mind, which is accustomed to storms that sweep down towns and forests, and blow scores of people into the next world, they are possibly less impressive than the down-caster could wish.

THE two youngest daughters of the Prince of Wales are contributors to English magazines. This does not necessarily imply the possession of any great literary ability on the part of the young women. Where is the English editor who would reject a manuscript sent in by a member of the royal family? Princesses have an advantage over writers who have to depend on mere merit for breaking into magazines.

NEW YORK has announced her intention of paving her streets anew, and is discussing materials for the purpose. She might take this new intention, along with the Grant monument intention, the Centennial arch intention, the Greeley monument intention, and a thousand other good intentions, and pave with them, thus adding one more mark of similarity to her original model.

ONE of the saddest and hardest things to bear about the great Johnstown disaster is the fact that we are everywhere meeting, and are destined to go down to our graves still meeting, the myriads whom some remarkable circumstance just barely prevented from being in the ill-fated valley at the time of the flood.

TIDAL waves sometimes do great damage, but a Democratic tidal wave in 1892 would be of great benefit to the country.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE Democratic wave that got over the dykes by a scratch in 1884 left the country strewn with such an unhealthy mass of political garbage that the experiment is not likely to be tried again.

CLEVELAND is making a heroic effort to prevent her streets being gobbled by our Tom Johnson, who seems to be exercising a sort of "right divine" to seize them, because he needs them in his business. Tom Johnson! What a bouquet of pleasant memories that name recalls!

THE Minneapolis Tribune, with a recklessness born of safe distance, offers this insult to the "champion of the world": If Boston should fail to appreciate Mr. John L. Sullivan's political worth he would do well to move to Indianapolis. By nominating convict Coy to the City Council the Democrats of that town have shown that they can stomach almost anything.

factories. That represents a vast amount of bovine energy, and the question is, what becomes of all the condensed milk?

ACCORDING to the reminiscence of an Illinois minister, Abraham Lincoln years before the war, had a premonition that somehow or other he was to have a responsible part in the coming struggle for the abolition of slavery. As the story emanates from a Methodist, the imputation cannot be made that it is an attempt to bolster up the doctrine of predestination.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

NEW YORK has Chinese tailor-shops. Some coats cost \$300.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE remains in promising health.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH is on his way home from England.

LUCY STONE is seventy-one. She began lecturing on woman's rights and wrongs in 1847.

GEORGE ARNOLD, chief clerk in the Missouri Pacific freight offices at St. Louis, is six feet seven inches in height.

MR. MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER was educated for the church, but stammered too badly to pursue that profession.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES recently remarked that death bears as pleasing a face to an old man as sleep to one who is tired.

THE King of the Hellenes, according to a writer in Le Gaulois of Paris, is tall and active, of fine figure and an excellent horseman.

THE Earl of Zetland, the newly-appointed Viceroy of Ireland, will take the oath of office in Dublin Castle on Oct. 1. He will make the state entry into the city on Dec. 1.

KING ALPHONSO, the baby potentate of Spain, has offered a prize to the citizens of Madrid who will invent the cleverest and most novel toy. How would a sceptre with a music-box in the end do?

"NO MAX," said Prince Krapotkin the other day, in a lecture, "can be happy who lives without an object, or whose object is some worn-out relic from a former age, which can never be revived."

QUEEN CHRISTINA, Regent of Spain, while at San Sebastian spent much of her time in driving a spirited four-in-hand team harnessed to an English break. She handles the ribbons with thorough Austrian skill.

DR. MARIA M. DEAN, a homeopathic physician who took an office in Helena, Mont., three years ago, after studying medicine in the United States and Berlin, now has a practice that yields her an income stated at \$12,000 a year.

MR. BLAINE has leased his house in Augusta, Me., and will not live in that city for several years. He leaves Bar Harbor the last of this month and will go direct to the field springs, where his son Edmund will be married Sept. 26.

THE Empress Frederick of Germany is about to proceed to Denmark for a few days in order that Princess Sophia may become acquainted with the family of her future husband, the Crown Prince of Greece. The Empress will go to Copenhagen and Berlin, and after a brief stay there for her Italian journey will return to the cottage at Washington occupied for the past two years by George Kennan while writing his articles on Siberia, will be tenanted this winter by Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, who, when in the capital before, was known as "Little Mollie Garfield." The Browns are going to live permanently in Washington, and the young bride aspires to a prominent position in literary circles.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is a fine-looking man, who seems to take more pride in the fact that he is a journalist than in his eminence as a poet. He married an American, a daughter of the late Rev. R. Channing, at one time chaplain of the House of Representatives. Sir Edwin is a delightful conversationalist, and has nothing of the coldness which often pertains to an Englishman's manner. He is fond of America, and has great faith in the future of our country.

THAT Queen Victoria is a woman of more than ordinary force of character is clearly shown by the fact that during her recent visit to Wales she, on several occasions, flattered the natives by addressing them in their own language. Moreover, she was able to both read and write Hindostanee with considerable fluency. There are but few ladies who, at the age of seventy, would have the perseverance and the courage to acquire proficiency in two such execrably difficult languages as Hindostanee and Welsh.

OF all the sovereigns of Europe the Czar of Russia is the least pleased with his work. This is not owing to the fact that the Czar has nihilism to fight, but because he is constitutionally opposed to the cares of state. He likes to hunt and fish, and is very fond of his family. He is sociable by nature and enjoys sitting at a table drinking wine and talking to good friends. It is seldom, however, that he can induce his subjects to give in these directions. He is obliged to give a great deal of time to the affairs of his vast empire, and he often wishes that he had been born in a humble station, so that he could devote his time to his family and his friends.

MARION HARLAND, whose maiden name was Mary Virginia Haw, was a bright, handsome girl scarcely sixteen years old when she wrote her first book, "Marrying from Prudential Motives." It attracted attention. In 1854, when nineteen years old, she published "Alone," a novel, which quickly ran through nineteen editions, and she has since written nineteen other novels, all more or less successful. In 1856 she was married to the Rev. Edward Parker, of Auburn, when she removed from Richmond to the North, and she has resided in Brooklyn, New York and Newark, N. J. She is now the editor of the Home-Maker.

A YOUNG man named Dixon has just had an unpleasant courting experience in Indianapolis, County Donegal. His lady love is not only very pretty, but she is an heiress, her uncle having left her a fortune. Moreover, she is partial to Dixon. The young man was calling on the girl one day, when she heard the footsteps of a couple of rivals, and in a sportive humor he concealed himself in the butter-box. While he was enjoying the conversation the girl's father came along with a pair of hot water to scald the box. Before the girl divined his purpose he dashed the water into the box. The howl of anguish that arose scared the gentleman half to death, and poor Dixon was found to be so badly scared that he had to be removed to the hospital.

We note our neighbor's failings and we sigh And hope that he'll be wiser by and by.

Our neighbor studies us and says 'tis sad To see how we are going to the bad.

—Brooklyn Citizen.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE civil-service system is for the government and against the incompetents. This proposition is so simple that he who runs may read.—New York Press.

PROHIBITION is dead, they say. Well, as for the two fore legs we can't say, but as to the two hind legs, you had better keep clear of them for some time to come.—New York Herald.

THE Republican party stands pledged to deal fairly by the soldier in the last dollar in the treasury, and the size of the "surplus" should in no way be regarded as the measure of the Nation's gratitude to its defenders.—New York Graphic.

THE time long ago went by when greenbackism was a menace to the honor and well-being of our country. We may watch the Cincinnati proceedings from one or all of various stand-points—amusement, philosophy or mere curiosity. But there is nothing to dread.—Boston Advertiser.

ultimate adjustment of their grievances than any other remedy that can be devised.—New York Tribune.

THE Republic should be considered before the State, and State laws should be supplemental of national laws and not in antagonism to those laws, which is inevitably the case when conflicting State laws militate against the common good, which is provided for by an unwritten law of the Nation.—Chicago Journal.

If General Harrison were a man after the mold of his predecessor, he would doubtless have retained the Commissioner in office and received the popular clamor against him with content. But fortunately for the country, the President has the courage to do his duty and subordinate partisan considerations to the interests of the public service.—Boston Journal.

We ought to welcome those who come here to better their condition by engaging in lawful and honorable pursuits—who are neither paupers nor criminals, who properly respects our laws and institutions—who, in short, become useful members of the community, whether they become citizens or not, and without regard to the use they make of what they earn here, provided such use is innocent.—Chicago Times.

It is not much to the credit of American society or American civilization that this country has confessed the worst-mannered and most impolitic children in the world, at least among people laying any claim to education or social advancement. But the fault is not the children's. It belongs to the parents. So long as they are allowed to grow up with no ideas of politeness it follows that they will be bores.—Chicago Tribune.

It seems likely that the investigation ordered by Secretary Noble disclosed a lack of judgment and unbusiness-like methods on the part of Commissioner Tanner which required a change, and President Harrison is too conscientious and courageous to shrink from doing his own duty under such circumstances. This he has done in such a manner that no personal reflections on Commissioner Tanner are implied. The change of a liberal pension policy is suggested. He is still eligible to a presidential appointment, is not discredited, and certainly is not disgraced.—New York Mail and Express.

THIRD-PARTY NONSENSE.

Foolish Resolution Passed by the New York Prohibition Convention.

New York Independent.

The third-party people are getting some queer planks in their State platforms. Here is one in the platform adopted at Syracuse last week:

We recognize the duty of the coming Legislature to submit to the electors of the State an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the liquor traffic; but as the prohibition of both the old parties and almost the entire press of these parties, in every recent contest, have been combined for and against such a measure, and as we further deem it our duty to protect against any such submission by any political party whose only purpose is prohibition defeat, and we further deem it our duty to submit in this State, the Prohibition party will make every possible effort to secure its adoption.

If this means anything it means that the next Legislature ought to submit a prohibition amendment, providing it is not controlled by either of the old parties. Nothing is more certain than that the Legislature will be controlled by one of the old parties. That being so, the third party protests against the submission of an amendment, the likelihood of which it will make every possible effort to secure its adoption. What these political prohibitionists evidently desire is, that both of the old parties vacate and abandon their premises. An old Mississippi dandy wished that everybody were dead so that he could keep store. But everybody wouldn't die just to accommodate him, and the same of the old parties shows any signs of dying off in order that the third party may begin political house-keeping. In plain English the Syracuse platform means this:

1. We are prohibitionists.
2. We want a constitutional prohibition amendment.
3. But we protest against a Republican Legislature submitting it.
4. We protest against a Democratic Legislature submitting it.
5. It is utterly impossible for us to submit it.
6. But we demand constitutional prohibition.

Weighing Dollars Against Blood.

Senator Ingalls is trying the soldier demagoguery. At a soldier's reunion in Kansas he advocated a tidal wave of prohibition, and he said that "without soldiers there would have been no treasury, no Nation, and they are entitled to their percentage of the treasure." The soldiers have been without a treasury—Indianapolis News.

The soldiers would have been just where they were, at the front fighting for the preservation of the Nation, if the treasury had collapsed as completely as it did in the revolutionary struggle; and in the end they would have created a treasury, and the revolutionary heroes did. Credit makes a treasury, and the work of the soldiers gave the government a credit which surpasses that of any government in the world. If patriotism had influenced the writer of the above item from the News to shoulder a musket and take part in the struggle he would be able to appreciate the superiority of blood to the dollar.

Harrison and Tanner.